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that have made him famous, and may still further advance our knowledge of the worlds about us.

I hand the Bruce Medal to you, Mr. Secretary, to transmit to Professor SCHIAPARELLI with the assurance of the high esteem in which we all hold his name, and with the expression of our heartiest good wishes that he may long enjoy the honors to which his great services have entitled him.

March 29, 1902.

# ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1901.

MADE BY TORVALD KÖHL, AT ODDER, DENMARK.

## VARIABLE STARS.

### *Z Cygni*.\*

January	10:	<i>Z</i> a little > d.	September	2:	= b.
February	6:	= e.		12:	= c.
March	14:	utmost faint.		21:	id.
April	21:	invisible.		24:	id.
May	21:	id.	October	9:	= d.
June	29:	= c.		26:	< d.
August	19:	> b.		30:	{ < d. > e.
			November	1:	= e.
				9:	< e.
				30:	invisible.

### *S Ursæ majoris*.†

January	10:	<i>S</i> invisible.	May	4:	{ > d. < c.
February	6:	= g.		21:	id.
	11:	id.	August	17:	invisible.
	15:	= f.		24:	id.
	24:	{ > f. < e.	September	2:	id.
March	9:	= e.		7:	< g.
	13:	id.		12:	id.
	20:	id.		19:	id.
	23:	id.	September	21:	id.
	29:	id.		24:	id.

\* *Vide* the sketch in the *Publications* A. S. P., No. 48, page 69.

† *Vide* the sketch in the *Publications* A. S. P., No. 73, page 56.

October	9: = f.	November	20: $\begin{matrix} > e. \\ < d. \end{matrix}$
	11: id.		22: id.
	26: a little $< e.$		24: almost = d.
	29: = e.		26: id.
	30: id.		30: id.
November	1: id.	December	2: id.
	3: id.		4: = d.
	9: id.		

*T Ursæ majoris.\**

January	10: $T \begin{cases} < c. \\ > d. \end{cases}$	September	21: = b.
February	6: $\begin{cases} < e. \\ > f. \end{cases}$		24: $\begin{cases} < b. \\ > c. \end{cases}$
	11: a little $> f.$	October	9: $\begin{cases} < c. \\ > d. \end{cases}$
	15: = f.		11: = d.
	24: = g.		26: = e.
March	9: invisible.		30: id.
	13: id.	November	1: id.
	20: utmost faint.		3: id.
	23: id.		9: $\begin{cases} < e. \\ > f. \end{cases}$
May	4: invisible.		20: invisible.
	21: id.		22: id.
August	17: a little $> a.$		24: id.
	24: $\begin{cases} < a. \\ > b. \end{cases}$		26: id.
September	2: id.		30: id.
	7: id.	December	2: id.
	12: a little $> b.$		4: id.
	19: id.		

*W Pegasi.*

January	10: <i>W</i> invisible.	October	9: very faint.
February	6: very faint.		29: $< h.$
August	17: = e.	November	3: id.
September	2: $< e.$		9: invisible
	7: $\begin{cases} \text{a little } > g. \\ \text{almost } = f. \end{cases}$		30: id.
	21: = h.	December	4: id.

*Nova Persei.*

The star was discovered by THOMAS D. ANDERSON, in Edinburgh, on the 22d of February, in the forenoon, at half-past two o'clock, and was, before news about the discovery had reached our country, also seen by LAURSEN NORDVIG, in Maarslet, near

\*Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 22, page 63.

Aarhus, in Denmark. The following observations were made at Odder:—

Feb. 23, 6 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. Brighter than <i>Capella</i> , 0 <sup>m</sup> .1; blue white.	Mar. 13, 7 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} < \epsilon \text{ Persei.} \\ > \nu \text{ Persei.} \end{array} \right.$
24, 5 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> A.M. Brighter than <i>Vega</i> .	19, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 5–6 <sup>m</sup> ; the sky partly clouded.
25, 7 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 0 <sup>m</sup> .80.	20, 7 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. A little $< \nu \text{ Persei.}$
28, 8 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 1 <sup>m</sup> .78.	22, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> ; deep red.
Mar. 4, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. A little $> \delta \text{ Persei.}$	23, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. = $\nu \text{ Persei} = 3m.9.$
9, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 4 <sup>m</sup> .79; deep red.	26, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> .
	29, 9 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> .36.

After this date the sky was overclouded for twenty-three days.

Apr. 21, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. = 30 Fl. = 5 <sup>m</sup> .41.	Sept. 7, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
23, 9 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 4 <sup>m</sup> , very bright; with visual spectroscope a red line was seen.	12, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .6.
24, 9 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. = 30 Fl.	20, 11 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P. M. id.
25, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> .6.	21, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .5.
28, 11 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> .5. Red.	24, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
May 1, 10 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .	Oct. 9, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
3, 9 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> .4.	11, 7 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .0.
4, 9 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .	29, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .8.
10, 11 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.	31, 6 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
13, 11 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. = 32 Fl. = 5 <sup>m</sup> .1.	Nov. 1, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
21, 10 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 5 <sup>m</sup> .8.	2, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
June 29, 11 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .	3, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
July 20, 1 <sup>h</sup> A.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .	9, 8 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
Aug. 17, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .4.	20, 6 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .2.
19, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .6.	22, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .5.
24, 10 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 6 <sup>m</sup> .3.	23, 11 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .2.
Sept. 2, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.	26, 6 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.
3, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.	30, 6 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .0.
	Dec. 4, 6 <sup>h</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .5.
	6, 6 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> P.M. 7 <sup>m</sup> .2.
	8, 9 <sup>h</sup> P.M. id.

#### SHOOTING STARS.

Simultaneous observations on meteors were made from several stations in Denmark and Sweden. From the northwestern rampart of the ancient Uranienborg, where TYCHO BRAHE made his admirable observations, more than three hundred years ago, I watched the shooting-stars on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August, and the paths of one hundred such meteors were drawn upon the map. From all the stations 417 meteors were observed.